

The Illinois Intelligencer.

"Ours are the plans of fair delightful peace....Unwarp'd by party rage, to live like brothers."

NO. 16]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, FEBRUARY 12, 1868

[VOL. CL

*** This is a simulated edition of the Illinois Intelligencer, a newspaper published at Kaskaskia, Ill., during the closing territorial and early statehood days. Typography and makeup follow that of the original Illinois Intelligencer as closely as possible.

Count

*The New State Probably Had
Fewer Citizens Than Its
Required 40,000*

EXPANDING GROWTH FOLLOWED

*Each Census in Early 19th Century
Showed a Vast Increase in
Number of Illinoisans*

What was the population of Illinois territory in 1818 when it was seeking statehood? Forty thousand, the required number? Probably not.

Historians who have examined the returns have expressed doubt. And they have also noted the various ruses to which canvassers resorted, ones which make it appear that the politicians of that day were as ingenious as have been some of the subsequent ones.

It all makes interesting reading. But the fact remains the final report, one showing a population of 40,258, was certified and accepted.

That report was challenged in Congress. But those who made the challenge were unable to muster much support. Two years later, when the federal census of 1820 was taken, the entire matter became academic. For that census credited Illinois with 55,211.

Once statehood was achieved the population of Illinois began to grow rapidly. The completion of the Erie Canal in 1825, the defeat of Black Hawk and the removal of the remaining Indians from the state in 1832 accelerated that rate of growth.

The state's 1830 population (federal census) was 157,445; in 1840 it reached 476,183; in 1850 it passed 851,000; and in 1860 it was given as 1,711,951.

In accepting the disputed census of 1818 Congress was again indulgent with Illinois Territory. For it had, at the request of Illinois Territorial delegate Nathaniel Pope, previously reduced the requirement of 60,000, as contained in the Ordinance of 1787, to 40,000.

The Ordinance of 1787 had contained the following provision:

"... whenever any of said states (those to be carved out of the Northwest Territory) shall have 60,000 free inhabitants therein such state shall be admitted, by its delegate, into the congress of the United States. . . and, so far as it can be, consistent with the general interests of the confederacy, such admission shall be allowed at an earlier period, and when there may be a less number of free inhabitants in the state than 60,000."

In 1818, the ratio of apportionment of congressional seats was one for each 35,000 inhabitants. Pope correctly calculated that Congress would probably admit Illinois if it made a showing in excess of that number.

John Moses, whose *Illinois, Historical and Statistical*, is one of the best sources on early Illinois days, has this to say about the disputed 1818 census:

"The taking of the census of 1818 was certainly liable to objection as to the exceedingly doubtful methods adopted to swell the figure. The admission as a state that year depended upon the fact that the population numbered 40,000; and when it began to appear that it might fall short, the marshal stationed his deputies on the large thoroughfares, and instructed them to count everybody that passed, explorers as well as movers; nor were any inquiries

made of immigrants as to their ultimate destination. Thus entire families were sometimes counted not only when they entered the Territory, but repeatedly after as they passed through on their way to their journey's end. In this way, the returns were made to foot up the requisite 40,000, but as corrected and subsequently ascertained, the population really amounted to 34,620. Illinois was therefore admitted to the Union with the smallest population of any of the thirty-eight states of which it is now (1889) composed."

Solon J. Buck, author of *Illinois in 1818*, also casts doubt on the correctness of census returns of that year. He notes that the census, as first taken, numbered only 34,620 (the figure given by Moses) but was increased by the supplementary returns to the 40,258 figure. As he points out, the residents of Prairie du Chien, who, although residing at the time in Illinois Territory, were north of the state boundary that had been established, were included.

Buck, carefully examining the returns from each county, also noted that "In the returns from Jackson, Gallatin and Crawford [counties] however, it is clear that it was the newcomers who were being counted [in the supplementary canvases], and the fact that very few among the additional names are to be found in the lists of old settlers in the county histories would indicate that many were counted who were merely passing through the county."

But the founding fathers of Illinois statehood were in no mood to challenge the returns. They had determined on obtaining admission to the Union. And Congress, equally determined on the admission of Illinois that year, rejected the challenges made by the several members who were in opposition.

Illinois was now ready to write its first state constitution and to elect its first state officers—both of which had to be done before admission to the Union could be formalized.

Free people of color, the term used in the census; were reported to number 322. Servants (indentured) and slaves, both groups consisting primarily of Negroes, aggregated 829. Heads of families numbered 4,924. Another classification, free white males of age, totaled 6,406. Presumably, the remaining classification, included white women and children. Indians were not included in the return. M.P.A.

Votes for Women?

Votes for women in Illinois in 1818? It might have been. A correspondent signing himself "Anticipator" in *The Illinois Intelligencer*, May 27, 1818, proposed several articles for the constitution of the new state then in the making, among them the following:

"All widows, and unmarried females over the age of 21 years, are entitled to vote at popular elections, in the same manner and under the same restrictions as are prescribed for males."

"Anticipator" argued that his proposals "will not appear unreasonable . . . to most people of liberal ideas," and in arguing for woman suffrage he states: "We find it was adopted in one of the states, and no ill consequences arose therefrom. We frequently see widows administering on estates, and having charge of large families. It is reasonable to suppose that they are sometimes interested in the passage of particular laws, which affect themselves, their children, or their property. . . . Why deprive them of acting in this case, where they are particularly interested, when their peculiar circumstances has made it necessary for them to act in others, which arbitrary habit has made the province of men?"

He does not say which state had such a law, and the imperfect record of the constitutional convention does not indicate that his proposal was debated. We do not know the identity of "Anticipator," but he was 100 years ahead of his time. The amendment to the federal Constitution granting votes to women was adopted in 1918. D.R.

Slaughter

Sportsmen in the 1840's Killed Grouse by the Dozens

One of the most popular "gentlemen's magazines" of the mid-19th century was *Spirit of the Times*, subtitled "A Chronicle of the Turf, Field Sports, Literature and the Stage." Published in New York, its subject-matter came from all parts of the United States and even abroad; there were reports on the theatre of London and Paris as well as of Broadway and Baltimore. During the years 1846 to 1857 a series of 19 articles signed "Okawnia" appeared under the fictitious dateline "Okaw, Pecan County, Illinois." (There is an Okawville in Washington County. Okaw was an Indian name for the Kaskaskia River.) Many of them discussed hunting in Illinois as a part of the "field sports" chronicled in *Spirit of the Times*; others were about pioneer days in Illinois, including some accounts of Indian fighting. William T. Porter, the editor, published notes to his correspondents, and addressed the writer of the Illinois articles as "R. H." This very probably means Russell Hinckley, of Belleville, St. Clair County, banker, operator after 1847 of Hinckley's Mill, active in the Belleville Literary Society, 1850-1868, and interested in the German newspaper *Illinois Republikaner*, 1872-1873. Franklin J. Meine of Chicago, authority on frontier humor culminating in the work of Mark Twain, has supplied the following "Okawnia" article on "Grouse Shooting and Other Matters in Illinois," which appeared in *Spirit of the Times*, October 20, 1849:

'The scene was changed. It was autumn's hour. A frost had discolored the summer bowers; The blast wailed and 'midst the cankered leaves;

The reaper stood musing by gathered sheaves;

The mellow pomp of the rainbow woods Was stirred by the sound of the rising floods; And I knew by the cloud—by the wild wind's strain,

That winter drew near with his storms again!'

WILLIS GAYLORD CLARK.

DEAR 'SPIRIT.'—The days have not been few, since I last had the honor of appearing in thy pages, a fact quite agreeable, doubtless, to many of your readers. At that time we were passing through the 'merrie month of May'—alas! merry to how few in this region! and now, we are just merging into the real autumnal season—season of 'The melancholy days—the saddest in the year.' I object to that sentiment, but the poetry in Bryant's 'Death of Flowers' is sublime! To me, there is a *solid* enjoyment, mingled with sober reflection, during this season, that affords more real pleasure than all the others put together. 'Tis then the groves and plains assume their russet hue—the farmer is busy gathering from his fruitful fields—his wains are filled morning and evening with sweet

scented hay—the rich ripe fruit,—and all are tending to his barns and store houses. 'Tis then the forests begin to put on their 'dress of gold,' and the sun will soon struggle through where, but a few weeks before, was their 'deepest, brownest, shade!' And where, think you, is the sportsman all this time? Does he feel no joy thrill through his veins at the approach of such a season? Has he been to the fields to day? Hear him dilate upon the prospect for quail—the number of coveys started up—the flight of innumerable pigeons—but above all, go count the number of grouse bagged during a day's hunt. Wait till there is the first keen frost, then we see him start for a day's hunt after the fallow deer, and return at eventide with the spoils of the chase. Think you that he does not enjoy the autumnal season?

So much by way of episode.

During a recent journey with the 'wife and weans,' to the North Eastern part of this State, I remarked an unusual quantity of grouse upon the different reaches of prairie that we crossed. Illinois is not ineptly termed the 'Prairie State.' We can boast the broadest prairies, longest rivers, tallest corn, handsomest women, and more grouse, than any other State in the Union. In this connexion I would remark that the subject of grouse shooting has never received sufficient notice at the hands of our eminent American sportsmen. One visit, at the proper season, say from the middle of July to the last of October, from 'M.,' 'Frank Forester,' or some others of your correspondents, who write on the subject of bird shooting, would convince them of that fact. Could any of them be prevailed upon to make a trip to the region of country under notice (which can be performed in seven days from the city of New York), they would be amply repaid by the splendid shooting which they would find.

In this region of country I know of no one that has more practical experience upon the subject than that distinguished sportsman and true shot, the President of the St. Louis Hunting Club. His experience would fill a volume for your F. F. Since the season has opened, he has made several journeys into this State, with more or less success. Not long since, he made a trip into Fayette County, where the birds are more abundant than in this. Stopping at a farm house in the evening, to spend an hour or so before dark in shooting, he inquired of the proprietor as follows:—

'Well, my friend, any young hens (they are called in the country here, in common parlance, 'prairie hens,' or 'hens,') about your fields?'

'Oh, yes, lots of 'em! but they're all in the stubble and corn. Can't get any chance at 'em till after frost, then they begin to set on the fences and fodder stacks.'

'Just what we want, neighbor; plenty of them, and in the stubble fields. Hie out, Ponto, you lazy rascal. Now come with us, and see if me and my comrade here don't find a few without waiting for them to settle on the fence or fodder stacks.'

'Wal, stranger, I don't care if I do; but I reckon you'll have to knock 'em on the wing of you ketch any.'

[Continued on third page]



From *The American Sportsman*, by Elisha J. Lewis, Philadelphia, 1857

GROUSE HUNTING IN EARLY-DAY ILLINOIS

STAMP

Illinois Commemorative Goes on Sale at Shawneetown

The design for the Illinois Sesquicentennial stamp—the first commemorative stamp issued under the new 6-cent letter rate—was unveiled with ceremonies at the LaSalle Hotel, Chicago, Monday, January 8, 1968. The design chosen was that of George Barford, associate professor of art at Illinois State University, Normal. He was one of five winners of a contest sponsored by the Illinois Sesquicentennial Commission. The final selection was made by the Post Office Department with the aid of the Postmaster General's Citizens Stamp Advisory Committee.

The stamp was scheduled for first day sale on February 12, Lincoln's birthday, at Shawneetown, oldest continuous post office in Illinois. The printing will be in

ILLINOIS 1818 1968



6¢ U.S. POSTAGE

SESSUICENTENNIAL STAMP

blue, red, and orange and 120,000,000 stamps will be printed.

Taking part in the Chicago ceremonies were Amos J. Coffman, deputy assistant postmaster general; Governor Otto Kerner, Ralph G. Newman, chairman of the Illinois Sesquicentennial Commission; Henry McGee, Chicago postmaster; and Donald L. Swanson, regional director of the Post Office Department. Dr. James J. Matejka, Jr., of the Postmaster General's Citizens Stamp Advisory Committee, presided. A ten cent air mail envelope had its first day of issue at the ceremony.

★ READING LISTS

The Chicago Public Library has issued pamphlets called *Illinois: A Reading List*, and *A List of Books for Boys and Girls* in honor of the Illinois Sesquicentennial. The lists include works available at the library in history, biography, government, nature, art, drama, fiction, poetry, and films.

The Illinois Intelligencer.



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...



MAKE HER WILDERNESS LIKE EDEN. A scene from the Illinois Sesquicentennial play by Christian Moe depicts a day at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893, with views of the World's Fair itself projected on the background. The drama was given by Southern Illinois University players at the Museum of Science and Industry in December. A summer tour of the play is planned.

Radio Hams Start Program

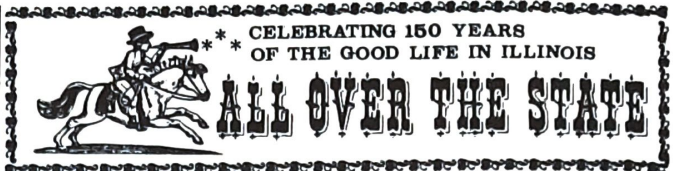
Lee De Forest Day, proclaimed by Governor Otto Kerner for December 31, 1967, opened the Amateur Radio Program of the Illinois Sesquicentennial. Hallcrafters, Inc., Chicago, donated 100,000 QSL cards which will be sent by ham radio operators all over the world. The first QSL card was presented to Governor Kerner by R. W. "Bud" Drobish of Hallcrafters. Lee De Forest, called the father of radio, did much of his early work in Illinois. Among his inventions was the Audion, with which he first broadcast the human voice December 31, 1906. Taking part in the Springfield ceremony were Edmond A. Meuzer, Springfield, vice-director of the American Radio Relay League; Charles W. Wilson, chairman of the Sesquicentennial QSL Committee of the Sangamon Valley Radio Club; and L. A. Wollan, Jr., assistant director of the Illinois Sesquicentennial Commission. QSL cards may be obtained from the Illinois Sesquicentennial Commission, 1016 Myers Building, Springfield, Illinois 62701.

Freedom Country

Freedom Country, a cantata about the great freedom struggle in early Illinois, 1822-1824, has been published by the Walton Music Corporation, New York, reproducing both the text by Win Stracke and Norman Luboff, and the music by Norman Luboff. The cantata was commissioned by the Illinois Sesquicentennial Commission and radio station WGN and is designed for college and high school choirs. Its theme centers on Governor Edward Coles, who freed his own slaves when coming to Illinois from Virginia and then took an active part in the struggle to insure that Illinois would be a free state. Copies of the cantata are available from Helen Ticken Geraghty, Chief of Arts Program, Illinois Sesquicentennial Commission, 101 East Ontario Street, Chicago, Ill. 60611.

Illinois Music

The Chicago Chamber Orchestra, Dieter Kober, conductor, will include music by Illinois composers, honoring the Illinois Sesquicentennial, in all of its programs of its 16th season, Winter, 1968. Programs are scheduled for Sundays at 3:30 p.m. at



CALHOUN

"Calhoun Is My Kingdom," a history of Calhoun County by George Carpenter has been printed, bound in simulated leather, and is ready for sale at \$4 (two for \$7). Mrs. Betty Bennett, Hardin, and Brussels school children are in charge of sales.

CARROLL

The Historic Sites and Trails Map, an Illinois Sesquicentennial project of the Carroll County Historical Society, has been published and is now on sale. The map locates some 600 points of interest in the county, including 104 rural schools, 58 rural communities, postoffice sites, and subdivisions, 57 churches and cemeteries, 26 mill sites, and Indian mounds, stone arch bridges, stage coach inns, and early stone houses. William B. Petty is president of the society and Judge Edward J. Turnbaugh is chairman of the historic sites committee.

COOK

Cook County celebrated the 157th anniversary of its founding and the beginning of its Illinois Sesquicentennial observance Monday, January 15, 1968, with a flag raising at Civic Center and a luncheon in the Sherman House, Chicago, attended by 400 persons. The menu included hunter's venison stew and other items from the time of Daniel Pope Cook, for whom the county was named. W. Clement Stone, chairman of the Cook County Committee for the Sesquicentennial suggested that the county take as its motto Chicago's "I Will," adding to it the words "because I can." Other speakers were Richard B. Ogilvie, president of the Cook County Board of Commissioners, and Lloyd Wendt of Chicago's American Commission William N. Erickson presided and gave the commentary on slides illustrating the county's history. Exhibits prepared by the county's 17 offices and departments were on display in the County Building.

DeKALB

Elwood House Museum was the scene of a Christmas tea opening the Sesquicentennial year in DeKalb County. Mrs. Luther Lyon, Sycamore, recreated the dining room setting from a photograph of a Christmas feast held at Ellwood House in 1915. Mrs. John Boardman and Mrs. Fred Rolfe were co-chairmen, and Mrs. J. T. Hunzicker is board chairman of Ellwood House. A 21-star flag was presented by Mrs. Renwick Speer, chairman of the flag-making committee of the DeKalb Woman's Club. Ellwood House, 509 North

the Museum of Science and Industry January 21, February 11, March 17, and April 14; and at the Chicago Historical Society, January 28, February 25, March 24, and April 21.

First Street, DeKalb, was built in 1879 as the home of Col. I. L. Ellwood, one of the originators of barbed wire. Descendants donated it to the people of DeKalb as a museum in 1964.

DeWITT

Aaron Bohrod, artist in residence at the University of Wisconsin since 1948, has presented his 1935 painting "End of the Line" to the Clinton Fine Arts Center. It was unveiled as part of the permanent collection at the annual exhibit of the center, dedicated to the Illinois Sesquicentennial. Mr. Bohrod formerly lived in Clinton and painted many scenes of Clinton life, notably "Waiting for the 3-30," now in the Harry S. Truman Library, Independence, Missouri, and a mural in the Clinton Post Office, painted in 1939 as a WPA art project. "End of the Line," however, depicts a street corner in Chicago. Mr. Bohrod was born in Chicago in 1907.

KANE

A series of three Sunday afternoon dance showcases featuring Sesquicentennial themes opened January 28 at Pheasant Run Playhouse, St. Charles. Carl Stohn, Jr., producer, introduced "Prairie Song," especially choreographed for the Sesquicentennial to the music of Percy Grainger's "Lincolnshire Posie." Taking part in the program were Ken Breisford and Judy Joseph, dancers of Michigan City, Indiana, and Frances Allis, choreographer. February 25 the Loretta Rozak dancers were scheduled to present "Central Americana—1865," a ballet based on songs of the Civil War. The third program will be given March 24. Admission is \$2 a person.

MADISON

An all-day Sesquicentennial program at Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville, is scheduled for March 22 by the 22nd District of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs. Featured will be a dramatic presentation of the lives of Illinois women with period costumes. A display of arts and crafts and Illinois antiques will be included.

PIATT

The Illinois Pioneer Heritage Center of Monticello opened its third new building in three years, the Illinois Building, to the public December 9, 1967, featuring a collection of 200 handcrafted dolls arranged in 20 dioramas illustrative of pioneer scenes. Other exhibits were shown by the American Oil Company and the Illinois Power Company. Dean Gordon is director of the center and Glenna Mosgrove is curator.



SESSUICENTENNIAL FLOAT. The Illinois entry in the Cotton Bowl Parade at Dallas, Texas, January 1, 1968, drew all eyes and the award of President's Prize. Drawn by a six-horse hitch of Meister Brau's Westphalian stallions, the float symbolized Illinois in green, gold, and white. Surrounding the capitol dome were plateaus representing Education, Science, Industry, and Agriculture. The cornucopia denotes the land of plenty and also suggests the covered wagon of the pioneers. The Sesquicentennial flag flies from the dome and the disk with the Sesquicentennial seal revolves to show the state seal on the opposite side.

The Westphalians owned by Meister Brau are the only horses of this registered German breed in America. They are descendants of the large horses bred in the 13th century to bear the weight of knights in armor, and have a long tradition as draft horses for Bavarian beer wagons. At the close of the New York World's Fair in 1965, Donald E. Gingery, chairman of the board of Meister Brau, Inc., bought five Westphalian stallions that had been trained originally for the 1963 Munich Oktoberfest and brought to New York by the Lowenbrau brewery for its Bavarian beer garden at the Fair. As a condition of the sale, the German government de-

mandated that they never be separated. Of only 31 registered sorrel Westphalian stallions in the world, Meister Brau owns 10, plus two mares and two foals, all quartered at the Meister Brau horse farm at Grayslake, Lake County, Illinois.

The hand-crafted parade harness, made in Chicago, is valued at \$18,000. Collars, weighing 100 pounds, were custom-made in Munich. Horseshoes, made from steel bars, weigh five and one-half pounds each.

The Sesquicentennial float is scheduled for several subsequent showings.

clubs

Slaughter

[Continued from first page]

'Just what we intend to do. Sreaddy, there! steady, my pups. Hie on, Rome!' 'Bang, bang, bang!'

'Whoopee, Bill! Goy blame my skin of they didn't knock down three! Who'da thought it?'

And so the honest farmer and his son followed them up, to see the fun, uttering some new expression of wonderment that caused full many a hearty laugh from our hunters, during the evening's sport.

But to return from this digression. The point of destination to which we were journeying was the town of Danville, in Vermilion County, Illinois, which we reached about the 23d of July, near the proper time to commence shooting grouse. And here allow me to remark, if there is one thing I abominate above another, and which I conceive no true sportsman will be guilty of, it is shooting game of any kind out of season.

Near Danville, there are several arms of the Grand Prairie, which said prairie merits a better description than I can give, as it is beyond question the grand prairie of the world, in which birds abound to an unlimited amount.

The town of Danville contains as many noble souls, for its size, as any other in the State, of whom are a number from 'old Long Island's sea-girt shore,' and among others it boasts a couple of excellent shots and real sportsmen—Messrs. Forbes and McCormack—the former from New York, I believe. Of course we were not long in getting acquainted, and we soon fixed upon a day for a hunt, but unfortunately for me, the health of my family would not admit of my going. A few days before leaving Danville, however, a party of us made an excursion to the fields, one afternoon, and in two hours' shooting bagged forty-eight birds. They were principally killed by Messrs. F. and McC. We beat five small fields during the hunt. You can form some idea of the abundance of birds in that vicinity, from the fact that Mr. McC., in one day's hunting, has bagged as high as one hundred and sixty birds!

Should any of your crack shots ever make a visit to North-Eastern Illinois, and visit Danville, they will ever find the gentlemen named, on hand for a hunt. Danville is one hundred and twenty miles from Chicago; three days' easy driving.

Perhaps you would like to know how many birds I knocked down in the hunt named? The gun I carried was good—none better in the crowd, although she was not made in Edgeware Road—but, (and if I killed a single bird I would not swear to it!) the fact is, I was under instruction, and I was naturally bound to miss! Journeying hitherward, on my return, I once or twice experimented by putting birds up from the road side, and after aiming at them a spell, would pull away, and they would tumble over 'jest as easy!'

Speaking of guns reminds me of the many able dissertations on Guns and Game that have appeared in the columns of the 'Spirit' from time to time. Among them appeared some, last winter, from the pen of 'W.N.G.' of Worcester, Mass. In his last, I believe it was, he speaks of a new gun made by the Messrs. Deanes, London, a sample of which was to be imported by your Henry T. Cooper, in time for this season's shooting. The gun was No. 9 gauge, 30 or 32 inch barrels, laminated steel. W.N.G.'s description led me to believe the gun could not be beat. Hope to hear a 'report' from the instrument in question soon.

You may have observed in the public prints, how terribly the cholera prevailed in this region during the past summer. Harvey A. was on hand during its prevalence, and among others, expatiated largely upon the treatment of the disease, sanitary measures, &c., which enabled him to bring out some of his new words and expressions, that will doubtless, at some future day, appear in his 'Dictionary of Choice Terms.' He says, "I don't believe the disease is 'inseccious,' nor it!" His son one day "had a severe attack of the 'monitory' symptoms, for which he gave some medicine to 'elevate' the pain that had a good effect; but for several days he had an 'indecision' to vomit!"

With sentiments, &c., I am ever thine truly,

OKAWANIA.
OKAW, Pecan County, Ill., Sept. 25, 1849

☆ A Message For Our Time ☆

BY ABRAHAM LINCOLN
Prepared by Ralph G. Newman

The world has never had a good definition of the word liberty, and the American people, just now, are much in want of one. We all declare for liberty, but in using the same word we do not all mean the same thing.

What constitutes the bulwark of our liberty and independence? It is not our frowning battlements, our bristling sea coasts. These are not our reliance against tyranny. Our reliance is in the love of liberty which God has planted in our bosoms. Our defense is in the preservation of the spirit which prizes liberty as the heritage of all men, in all lands, everywhere. Destroy this spirit, and you have planted the seeds of despotism around your own doors.

The struggle for today: Is not altogether for today—it is for a vast future also. It is not merely for today, but for all time to come that we should perpetuate for our children's children this great and free government, which we have enjoyed all our lives. It is in order that each of you may have through this free government which we have enjoyed, an open field and a fair chance for your industry, enterprise and intelligence; that you may all have equal privilege in the race of life, with all its desirable human aspirations.

Let reverence for the laws . . . become the political religion of the nation; and let the old and the young, the rich and the poor, the grave and the gay, of all sexes and tongues, and colors and conditions, sacrifice unceasingly upon its altars.

Neither let us be slandered from our duty by false accusations against us, nor frightened from it by menaces of destruction to the Government nor of dungeons to ourselves.

Let us strive to deserve, as far as mortals may, the continued care of Divine Providence, trusting that, in future national emergencies, He will not fail to provide us the instruments of safety and security.



Newspaper Supplement

Illinois '68, a 64-page rotogravure magazine supplement, was distributed Sunday, February 4, by 50 newspapers with a combined circulation of 3,250,000. Its principal feature is a detailed program of local and state events planned for the Illinois Sesquicentennial. There are also 32 articles reflecting the historical, social, and economic aspects of the state's 150 years. Margaret Sandburg writes about her father Carl Sandburg and his brief life of Abraham Lincoln—the length of the Gettysburg address—is reproduced.

Other authors include John Bartlow Martin, Irving Dilliard, Claudia Cassidy, Milburn P. Akers, Will Leonard, Martin Marty, H. Allen Smith, Bessie Louise Pierce, and Harry Hansen. The supplement was prepared under the general supervision of Ralph G. Newman, chairman of the Illinois Sesquicentennial Commission. Publisher is John A. Koten; editor, Hoke Norris; art director, Carl Regehr; artist, Franklin McMahon; and coordinator, Andrew C. Quale and Associates, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago.

Man of the Year

Ralph G. Newman, chairman of the Illinois Sesquicentennial Commission and president of the Chicago Public Library board, has been named "Man of the Year" by the Illinois News Broadcasters Association, its president, Paul Davis, news director of WCIA, Champaign, has announced. In voting recognition to Newman for leading the state's planning for the 150th birthday observance; the broadcasters also took note of his contribution as chairman of the Illinois World's Fair Commission during which he had charge of the Illinois Pavilion and Walt Disney's Electronic Lincoln at the New York World's Fair of 1964 and 1965. The citation is to be awarded to Newman at the spring meeting of the Broadcasters at the Holiday Inn, Joliet, by a committee including Walter Carlson, news director, WMBI, Chicago; Rick Smith, WSOY, Decatur; and Ed Ronne, Argonne National Laboratories.



HOUSE WHERE LINCOLN MARRIED. The two story brick house built by Ninian W. Edwards, son of an Illinois governor, in 1836, has been restored and operated privately



as a museum by a Springfield group headed by Dr. Gershom K. Greening. The interior view is of the parlor where the wedding of Mary Todd and Abraham Lincoln took place.

Lincoln Camped Here

Decatur and Macon County to Mark Historic Sites

A program to complete the marking of Lincoln's historical sites in Decatur and Macon County is being undertaken as an Illinois Sesquicentennial project by citizens organized as the Heritage Committee, Inc., Lincoln Fund, headed by Webber Borchers, chairman. The program includes the commissioning of a new life-size bronze of Lincoln.

Decatur has a number of sites associated with Lincoln's early life. The village was planned around a public square, and in the winter of 1830 the Lincoln family camped here on the way to the farm on the Sangamon River, seven miles west of Decatur, that is now the Lincoln Home-site State Park, just off U.S. 36. In 1831 Lincoln made his first political speech just off the square, now called Lincoln Square. On this square stood Macon County's first court house, built of logs in 1829. A restoration, using some of the original logs, stands in Fairview Park. Lincoln as lawyer tried one case in the log court house, but while traveling the 8th Judicial Circuit he appeared frequently in the second court house built of brick on the public square.

Lincoln made his last speech of the Lincoln-Douglas senatorial campaign on the evening of November 3, 1858, at Old Powers Hall, built in 1855. The site is now occupied by the Mutual Home & Savings. In the Cassell House, an inn at the southwest corner of Lincoln Square, a meeting of Anti-Nebraska Editors in 1856 adopted resolutions that have been

called the first platform of the National Republican Party.

In a one-block section of South State Street a crude wood and canvas amphitheatre called the Wigwag was built in 1860 for the state Republican Convention. Here Lincoln was first mentioned for President by Richard J. Oglesby, who later became the only three-time governor of Illinois. The Oglesby home, built in the 1870's, stands at 451 West William Street, but is not open to the public. John Hanks, cousin who urged the Lincolns to come to Illinois and helped to stage the Railsplitter demonstration at the Chicago convention that nominated Lincoln for President, is buried in Boiling Springs Cemetery at the northwestern edge of Decatur near Route 121.

A Lincoln statue stands on the front lawn of the County Building. The Macon County Museum is on the fourth floor. The Decatur Public Library also has Lincoln materials, including the original Barnwell photograph of Lincoln taken in Decatur in 1860. Another Lincoln statue is on the campus of Millikan University, and a statue of Commodore Stephen Decatur, for whom Decatur was named, is on the grounds of the Millikan Home, now the Decatur Art Center on West Main Street.

The site is marked on South Park where Post No. 1 of the Grand Army of the Republic was established April 6, 1866, in a second-story print shop. Many Civil War veterans are buried in the G.A.R. plot in Greenwood Cemetery. Generals Grant and Sherman attended a G.A.R. encampment at the site of Camp Macon, now Fairview Park, where many of the county's soldiers were mustered and began their training.

New Lincoln Trail Medal

A new trail medal in observance of the Illinois Sesquicentennial year has been adopted by the Illinois Lincoln Trail Hike, sponsored by the Abraham Lincoln Council, Boy Scouts of America. The medal and a patch for the uniform are issued to each Boy Scout making the hike of approximately 20 miles from New Salem Park to Springfield. It is the oldest trail in American Scouting. From its beginning in 1926 to the start of the Sesquicentennial year, 55,979 hikers are registered as having made the trail. The central theme of the new medal is the plodding figure of Abraham Lincoln drawn by Lloyd Ostendorf



LINCOLN FIGURE USED ON MEDAL

of Dayton, Ohio. R. Ralph Smith, Scout executive of the council, has announced that the new medal will be available to those who have previously made the hike. For information, address the Abraham Lincoln Council, Boy Scouts of America, 730 East Vine Street, Springfield, Illinois 62703.

Fortune Special Section

Illinois dominance of Mid-America and its leadership in international trade are emphasized in a 60-page special section of the January, 1968, issue of *Fortune* magazine. The section was sponsored by commercial and industrial firms and state agencies. Lloyd Wendt and Herman Kogan, its editors, stress the state's location, facilities, labor productivity, and citizen enthusiasm in tracing its growth as a world trade center. In the last decade Illinois has become the nation's leading export state through increased agricultural production and diversified manufacturing. The *Fortune* section project was headed by Ralph G. Newman, chairman of the Illinois Sesquicentennial Commission, and co-ordinated by John A. Koten, who was director of business and industrial relations. Carl Regehr was art and design director and Jim Braddy was photographer.

HISTORY QUIZ

[Answers on last page]

1. For what was Maj. Gen. John Pope of Illinois best known?
2. What was the first name of the University of Illinois?
3. What Illinois town was first known as Sarahville, then Corinth and has for many years gone by a third name?
4. After whom was Pinckneyville, the Perry county seat, named?
5. What was the Trail of Tears?
6. Who was the first Chicagoan to become governor of Illinois?
7. How many Chicagoans have been Governor of Illinois?
8. How many Governors has Illinois had since statehood was achieved?
9. Who was the State's first Governor?
10. What U. S. Senator from Illinois was a jockey in his youth?

TALES & LEGENDS

Historic Galena, one of Illinois' oldest and most picturesque communities, aroused the poetic fervor of one of her greatest admirers (one known to us only as Sydney) on a summer's day in 1853.

After pouring forth his soul he hid himself to the office of the *Weekly Northwestern Gazette* whose editor found space for the epic in his issue of August 30, 1853.

Mrs. Kathryn D. Oestreich of Galena, who has a penchant for browsing through musty files, came across it some time back and sent a copy to this column. Not being a qualified critic of poetry, the conductor of this column passes it along to you merely as an interesting gem of a bygone era.

Galena—A Home Song
Air—Blanche Alpen.
They tell oft, of bracing North,
Of stream and silver lakes;
Of angry torrent gushing forth,
Where cataract foaming breaks.
Give me the gleam of winding stream,
The rock-bound hilled arena,
Where strength and grace, with wild
embrace,
Embosom thee—GALENA.

Yes! though thy form be free and wild,
And plain be thy attire,
Within thy brow, serenely mild,
Lies Genius' sparkling fire,
And as thy store of native ore,
No metal first displays,
Thy beauty's power is hid c'ernore
From strangers' listless gaze.

They tell me oft of Sunny South,
Of villas crowned with flowers,
Of an eternal blooming spring,
And days of golden hours.
But brighter far, shines Northern Star,
To guide me as I roam,
To flowers as fair, and gems more rare,
Where echoes—Welcome Home!

Where, as its purest mineral gems,
Of cubic forms combine,
GALENA'S varied hills and glens,
A casket wreath entwine.
Thou flowering gem, on leaden stem!
Thou seed-pod of the Mines!
Thou wondrous pent embodiment,
Of all its changing signs.

I hear them tell of Southern Belle,
With jetty eye and hair;
Of the bewitching passioned spell,
Of form so roundly fair,
But, give me yet, in clime more set,
Beneath a Northern Zone,
The sweet address and artlessness,
The heart of purer tone.

Where, with charm of magic beauty,
And right of brilliant birth,
GALENA rules with leaden sceptre,
Of true and humble worth.
Give me the gleam of winding stream,
The rock-bound hilled arena,

Quiz Answers

1. He commanded the Union army defeated at the second battle of Bull Run.
2. The Illinois Industrial University.
3. Golconda.
4. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, statesman and diplomat, whose refusal to bribe French officials in the "XYZ" affair was paraphrased as, "Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute."
5. An 800-mile trail, which passed through far Southern Illinois, over which the exiled Cherokee Indians passed as they journeyed from the Great Smokies to Oklahoma in 1839.
6. John L. Beveridge.
7. Seven. In addition to Beveridge, who succeeded to a vacancy, Altgeld, Deenen, Dunne, Horner, Green and Kerner.
8. Thirty-five.
9. Shadrach Bond.
10. John A. Logan who, as a youth, rode for his father (owner of several famous horses) in match races popular in early Illinois.

Where strength and grace, with wild
embrace,
Embosom thee—GALENA.
SYDNEY

Our thanks to Richard G. Case, Assistant Editor, Chicago Historical Society, for the words of the song, "When Long John was Mayor." Long John was, of course, Long John Wentworth, Chicago newspaper editor, mayor and congressman—a vigorous and controversial figure in pre-Civil War days. The song was "composed and sung" by Gus DuBois and printed and sold (Price, 10 Cents) by C. J. Burroughs & Co., then located at 198 Clark St., Chicago. Here it is, as originally printed:

When Long John was Mayor.

(Commanded and Sung by Gus DuBois.)

They say that times change and that people change
with them.

If this is the case—how well we get on!

What a change has come over our beautiful city,
In the few years that are over and gone.

If some man who has lived here in days long
gone by

Should drop in upon us, I'm sure he would stare
At the many improvements that now meet the eye.

What a change there has been since Long John
was Mayor.

When Long John was Mayor there was no game
called *Baseball*.

To only all the strangers on the *Chicago* plain,
A man I mean, mention was made of the leader.

As he is at the present of this great gambling
den.

There are fewer games of *Farm* and *Shin* games of
Fake.

Yet the dealers pretend they are carried on
square.

They drive their fast horses, and wear their big
diamonds.

They ride the *de Chas* of Long John was Mayor.

One second John Maroney, the prince of all
Gamblers.

Has a share in all tricks that are taken in town
And if one of his raps by chance get around,

You bet he will appear in before both ends down
His game is covered at the police headquarters.

In our *Canoe* I wonder he don't take the chair
Our city officials all when they meet him.

They ride the *de Chas* of Long John was Mayor.

C. J. Burroughs & Co., Printers, 198 Clark St., Chicago.
Price, 10 Cents.

M.P.A.

Franklin Park History

Franklin Park celebrated its 75th anniversary with a Diamond Jubilee in 1967 but its history goes back through the 150 years celebrated by the Illinois Sesquicentennial—and beyond. Land on which the suburban village stands once belonged to Alexander Robinson and Claude La Framboise who were awarded huge tracts for their services in the War of 1812 and in negotiating the Treaty of St. Louis in 1816 that established the Indian Boundary Line that runs through the area that is now Franklin Park and River Grove.

Alexander Robinson, or Che Cie Pin Qua, was son of a Scottish trader and an Ottawa Indian woman. His wife Catherine Chevalier Robinson, was daughter of a Potawatomi chief, and Robinson was called a chief of the Ottawas, Potawatomis and Chippewas. La Framboise was son of a French-Canadian trader and an Indian woman. Robinson sold most of his 1,280 acres, but retained a tract in which he is buried in what is now part of the Cook County Forest Preserves near Lawrence Avenue. La Framboise sold half of his 640 acres for \$400 in 1833, and the rest a few years later. Among the farmers attracted to the area were many German immigrants who called their community Mannheim, now absorbed by Franklin Park although the name of Mannheim Road proved persistent.

Lesser Franklin, dealer in real estate, subdivided four farms into city lots and the village of Franklin was incorporated in 1892. The village grew slowly until World War II when the establishment of huge war industries nearby started the population explosion that transformed Franklin Park into a thoroughly modernized suburban community.

Historian and editor of Franklin Park's Diamond Jubilee Book is Geraldine L. Meador, who also edited the Golden Jubilee Book in 1942.

SHOWBOAT

The A. L. Medling Barge Lines, Joliet, have presented two barges to Southern Illinois University Foundation to be used as a floating theater for presentation of touring plays on Illinois waterways during the Illinois Sesquicentennial to form a floating platform on which a fully equipped theater will be constructed by the university's Theater Department.



EDITOR'S NOTE

The two columns of advertisements and notices, printed below in facsimile, appeared in the original Illinois Intelligencer. They reveal the needs and desires of settlers in Illinois and often call attention to aspects of pioneer life neglected in formal histories.



Muddy Saline.

PROPOSALS for leasing the Saline on Muddy river, in section No. 1 in township 9 S. of range 3 west, will be received, in writing, under seal, at the Register's Office any time prior to the first Monday of February next.—The person proposing the highest rent will on giving bond with approved security, receive a lease for three years, to commence on the said first Monday. The Kettles, Wells and necessary Cabins now erected to be considered as permanent improvements; the value of these will be ascertained by disinterested persons mutually chosen and must be paid for by the lessee for the ensuing term—who will also be entitled to receive at the expiration of his term, from the subsequent lessee, the amount of all necessary permanent improvements then on the premises.—The proposals will be inspected in the presence of the applicants at the Register's Office in Kaskaskia, at 2 o'clock on the said first Monday of Feb. next.

S. BOND.
M. JONES.

Jan. 6, 1818. 20-tds

FOR SALE,

357 Acres of first-rate Land Part timber and part prairie, a few miles from St. Louis, in Illinois territory adjoining the Illinois City. Also a Negro Girl about 12 years old—For further particulars enquire of me in Goshen. THOMAS REYNOLDS.
Feb. 3, 1818. 23-4tp

Town of Waterloo.

THE undersigned have laid out a town at the well known stand of Mrs. Ford, on the road leading from Kaskaskia to St. Louis, 36 miles from the former, and 24 from the latter place. It is surrounded by a beautiful and fertile country and a population of 50 families within 5 or 6 miles.—The beauty and healthiness of this place ought to recommend it to those who wish for a town residence.

Lots may be purchased privately by application to either of the proprietors, or at a public sale at Harrisonville, on the first Monday of April next.

DANL. P. COOK,
GEORGE FORSTER,

Proprietors.

Feb. 8, 1818. 23-4t

Thomas A. Young,

HAVING made Kaskaskia his place of residence, will practice LAW in conjunction with Thomas Reynolds, esq. in the several inferior and superior courts of this Territory—he will also attend the courts holden at St. Genovieve, M. T. Business confided to either, will receive the united exertions of both. Feb. 7, 1818.—2

LAW OF THE TERRITORY.

AN ACT to incorporate the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Kaskaskia.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Council and House of Representatives of the Illinois Territory, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That a bank shall be established at Kaskaskia, the capital stock whereof, shall not exceed \$300,000, to be divided into shares of \$100 each. And that subscriptions for constituting the said stock, shall on the first day of February next, be opened at Kaskaskia, Edwardsville, Belleville, Carni, Palmyra, Shawneetown and Elvira, under the superintendence of such persons, as shall be hereafter mentioned; which subscriptions shall be continued open, until the whole capital stock shall have been subscribed for: Provided however, that so soon as there shall be \$50,000 subscribed for in the whole, and \$10,000 actually paid in, the said corporation may commence business, and issue their notes accordingly.

Military Bounty Lands.

General Land Office,
25th September, 1817. }

NOTICE.—The lands in the Illinois territory, appropriated for bounties for military services, having been surveyed, and the surveys received at this office, the distribution of the said lands by lot, agreeably to law, will commence at this office on the first Monday in October next.

The surveys of military bounty land in Missouri territory are expected in a few months, when a similar distribution will take place, of which timely notice will be given in the newspapers. Those who wish to locate their warrants in Missouri territory, may send them after the publication of that notice.

Every soldier of the late army who has received from the Department of War, a land warrant or a notification that it is deposited in this office may obtain a patent by sending to this office the warrant or notification, first writing on it "To be located in the Illinois territory, and the patent to be sent to the Post Office at ——" Signed.

The parents of soldiers who have notified, or shall hereafter notify the General Land Office not to deliver them to their agents heretofore appointed, will be retained, subject to their further order.

Members of Congress who have deposited (in this office) soldiers warrants or notifications, may obtain patents for them by sending the receipts which were given by the office, and instructions relative to locating their warrants.

Printers who publish the laws of the United States will give the above many insertions as will amount to ten dollars, send a copy of their papers to this office, and a bill, receipted; the money will be sent by mail.

JOSEPH MEIGS.

Com'r of the General Land Office.

NOTICE.

REFUNDING of Internal duties agreeable to the act of Congress of December 23, 1817—duties paid on licenses for periods extending beyond the 31st of December, 1817, and for stamps not used—are to be refunded by the respective Collectors, provided the stamps shall be returned previous to the first day of May, 1818.

JOHN HAYS, Collector
of the collection district of Ill. Terr.
Jan. 22, 1818. 22-4t

WATERLOO,

IS beautifully situated on the western bank of the Ohio, in the Territory of Illinois, forty-five miles from the confluence of the Ohio with the Mississippi, nine miles below the mouth of Tennessee river, and twenty-one miles below the mouth of Cumberland river. This is the most eligible situation for a great mercantile town in the western country on the Ohio, as it is below all the tributary streams of the Ohio, and the first high and eligible site from the mouth of the Ohio up to this place, and is never subject to inundation.

No town on the Ohio possesses more natural advantages than this; it is surrounded by a tract of country, equalled by none on the waters of the Ohio. Sloops and Schooners from fifty to one hundred and fifty tons pass and re-pass to this place at all stages of the water; and Steam-Boats from thirty to five hundred tons burthen pass and re-pass at all stages of water, as high as the mouth of Cumberland river.

A great door for speculation is now open, there are vast tracts of Land of the first quality about this place, yet to be entered at two dollars per acre.

The lots will be offered for sale on the tenth day of April next, at 10 o'clock, A.M.—A considerable credit will be given to purchasers, and the payments made easy. Due attention will be given by the proprietor on the premises, on the day of sale.

A. J. FISK.

Feb. 7, 1818. 24-4